

An Essay

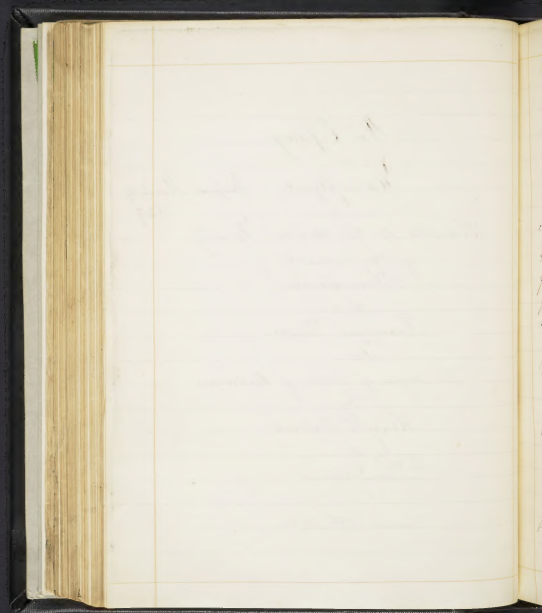
on
Hæmoptysis, ^{read} March 4
1829

Submitted to the Medical Faculty
of the University of
Pennsylvania
as an
Inaugural Thesis
(^{re} See

The degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By
Henry D. Dietrich,
of
Pennsylvania.

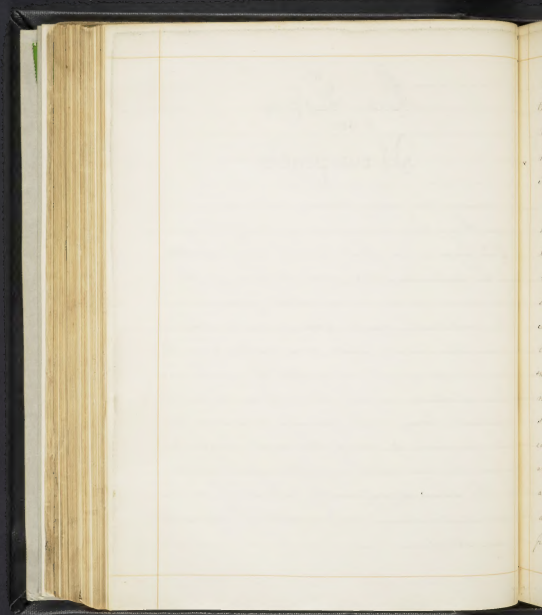
January 4th 1829



An Essay
on
Haemoptysis.

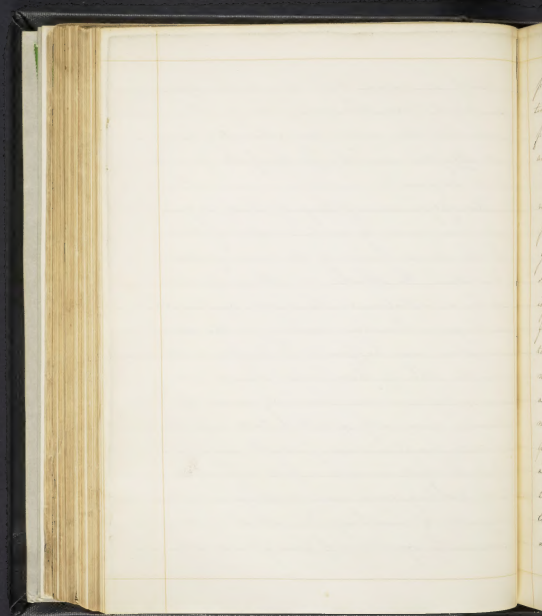
Among the many diseases, that we daily see committing their ravages on our susceptible frames, Haemoptysis is one, that presents itself as worthy of the particular notice and attention of the physician; as any we can select from among the exorbitant number found in our Nosologies. The disease under consideration, from its very commencement, is a cause of much alarm and solicitude, as well to relatives, as to the patient; being most generally considered as the forerunner of one of the most lingering, inveterate and fatal maladies—Consumption. ✓

The disease is sufficiently interesting and important, to claim our unremitting researches and attention.



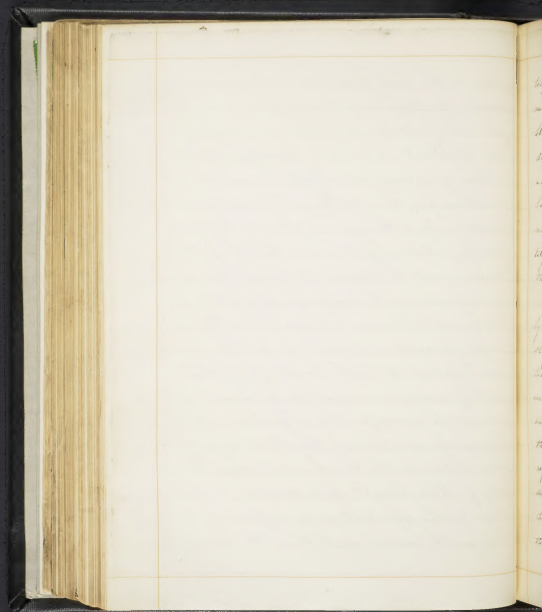
Though no original light may be shed upon the subject, from this improvement pen; it is hoped that the matter may ultimately present altogether unworthiness of the object, for which it is designed.

^{2nd} Haemoptoe, or a spitting of blood, is generally accompanied by a determination of blood to the lungs; known by the name of local congestion. The attacks are always preceded by a titillation in the region of the trachea, larynx or bronchia; according as the ~~con-~~ congestion may happen to be located in the one or the other of these parts; there is also more or less irritation and heat under the sternum, frequently a saltish taste is perceived in the mouth, a sense of weight and fulness about the chest, increased on full inspirations; a dry tickling cough, and sometimes a slight difficulty of breathing. The attack is also preceded by symptoms of fever, flushed face,



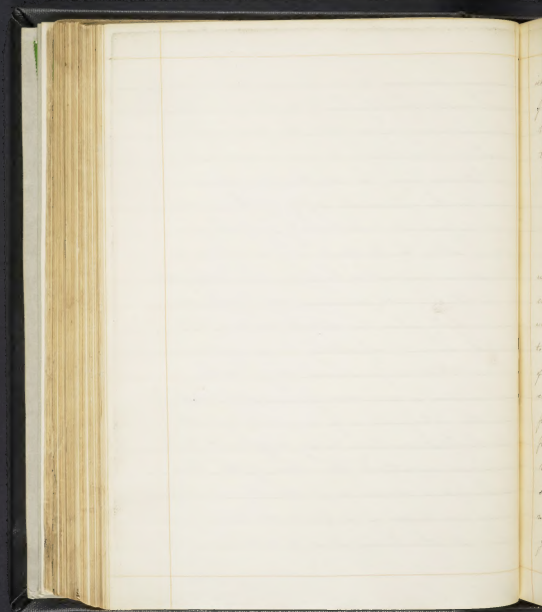
pains in the back and loins, lassitude, weakness, dry skin, a full and sometimes hard pulse; the pulse in some instances is feeble and indistinct, so as to be scarcely perceptible.

These symptoms are subject to considerable variation; for the attack will sometimes be preceded by nothing more than a slight degree of irritation felt under the top of the sternum, or at the larynx; to relieve this a sucking is made, which brings up a quantity of frothy, red, serous coloured blood. The irritation gradually returns, and in like manner more blood is at length brought up, of the ^{same} colour as the preceding; accompanied by more or less noise in the windpipe; this is produced by the passage of air through the blood and sputa accumulated in the bronchæ or trachea. The quantity of blood brought up is various; a slight lounge of the expectoration is sufficient to characterize the disease, as it shows the hæmorrhagic



tendency; and may be quickly succeeded by a
 much greater quantity. In some instances the
 bleeding is so profuse, that the blood will be
 discharged, as though it were in one contin-
 ual stream from the mouth, and occasion a
 harm for the immediate safety of the agerite-
 mate sufferer. It is but rarely in such quan-
 tity as either by its excess, or by its suddenly
 threatening suffocation, to prove immediately fatal.

The bleeding will sometimes cease spontaneously
 by accident, when the attack has been but
 slight; when it repeatedly recurs, and con-
 tinues to do so for several days together, it
 will seldom or never cease permanently, with-
 out the interposition of remedial agents,
 the slightest exertion being sufficient to
 reproduce an attack. The colour of the blood
 discharged is various, so is also its consistence,
 being sometimes of a fluid red colour, and
 then; at other times it is of a dark or black





The first of these is the fact that the
 the second is the fact that the
 the third is the fact that the
 the fourth is the fact that the
 the fifth is the fact that the
 the sixth is the fact that the
 the seventh is the fact that the
 the eighth is the fact that the
 the ninth is the fact that the
 the tenth is the fact that the

The History and Description of the

The first of these is the fact that the
 the second is the fact that the
 the third is the fact that the
 the fourth is the fact that the
 the fifth is the fact that the
 the sixth is the fact that the
 the seventh is the fact that the
 the eighth is the fact that the
 the ninth is the fact that the
 the tenth is the fact that the



I have been thinking much lately of the
 future of the world, and of the
 progress of civilization. I am
 a little more than a century old, and
 I have seen many changes in the
 world. I have seen the growth of
 the human race, and the progress of
 the human mind. I have seen the
 growth of the human race, and the
 progress of the human mind. I have
 seen the growth of the human race,
 and the progress of the human mind.
 I have seen the growth of the human
 race, and the progress of the human
 mind. I have seen the growth of the
 human race, and the progress of the
 human mind. I have seen the growth
 of the human race, and the progress
 of the human mind. I have seen the
 growth of the human race, and the
 progress of the human mind. I have
 seen the growth of the human race,
 and the progress of the human mind.

I have seen the growth of the human
 race, and the progress of the human
 mind. I have seen the growth of the
 human race, and the progress of the
 human mind. I have seen the growth
 of the human race, and the progress
 of the human mind. I have seen the
 growth of the human race, and the
 progress of the human mind. I have
 seen the growth of the human race,
 and the progress of the human mind.









...the first ...
...the second ...
...the third ...
...the fourth ...
...the fifth ...
...the sixth ...
...the seventh ...
...the eighth ...
...the ninth ...
...the tenth ...
...the eleventh ...
...the twelfth ...
...the thirteenth ...
...the fourteenth ...
...the fifteenth ...
...the sixteenth ...
...the seventeenth ...
...the eighteenth ...
...the nineteenth ...
...the twentieth ...
...the twenty-first ...
...the twenty-second ...
...the twenty-third ...
...the twenty-fourth ...
...the twenty-fifth ...
...the twenty-sixth ...
...the twenty-seventh ...
...the twenty-eighth ...
...the twenty-ninth ...
...the thirtieth ...
...the thirty-first ...
...the thirty-second ...
...the thirty-third ...
...the thirty-fourth ...
...the thirty-fifth ...
...the thirty-sixth ...
...the thirty-seventh ...
...the thirty-eighth ...
...the thirty-ninth ...
...the fortieth ...
...the forty-first ...
...the forty-second ...
...the forty-third ...
...the forty-fourth ...
...the forty-fifth ...
...the forty-sixth ...
...the forty-seventh ...
...the forty-eighth ...
...the forty-ninth ...
...the fiftieth ...
...the fifty-first ...
...the fifty-second ...
...the fifty-third ...
...the fifty-fourth ...
...the fifty-fifth ...
...the fifty-sixth ...
...the fifty-seventh ...
...the fifty-eighth ...
...the fifty-ninth ...
...the sixtieth ...
...the sixty-first ...
...the sixty-second ...
...the sixty-third ...
...the sixty-fourth ...
...the sixty-fifth ...
...the sixty-sixth ...
...the sixty-seventh ...
...the sixty-eighth ...
...the sixty-ninth ...
...the seventieth ...
...the seventy-first ...
...the seventy-second ...
...the seventy-third ...
...the seventy-fourth ...
...the seventy-fifth ...
...the seventy-sixth ...
...the seventy-seventh ...
...the seventy-eighth ...
...the seventy-ninth ...
...the eightieth ...
...the eighty-first ...
...the eighty-second ...
...the eighty-third ...
...the eighty-fourth ...
...the eighty-fifth ...
...the eighty-sixth ...
...the eighty-seventh ...
...the eighty-eighth ...
...the eighty-ninth ...
...the ninetieth ...
...the ninety-first ...
...the ninety-second ...
...the ninety-third ...
...the ninety-fourth ...
...the ninety-fifth ...
...the ninety-sixth ...
...the ninety-seventh ...
...the ninety-eighth ...
...the ninety-ninth ...
...the hundredth ...









N.











has continued for several days, a fixed and constant pain complained of, a small pulse, and after the free use of the blood, sediments &c. The application of a blister on the breast, or on the back in the course of the spine, will frequently arrest the bleeding; the beneficial effects from blisters have often been observed.

Should the patient be much troubled with cough particularly during the night, because mucus be hard to expectorate, a pill composed of a grain or two of opium and one of *Spicaeantha* administered morning to bed, will be found of great advantage.

Spicaeantha by itself, is highly recommended by some writers. It is directed to be given in combination with sugar in the dose of two thirds of a grain every hour. Emetics themselves have been recommended in the treatment of Haemoptoe, they have sometimes proved successful, though they are not altogether free from danger.

Great attention to regimen should be paid



throughout the disease. The patient ought to be allowed a little less than luncheon, a barley, rice or gum water slightly acidulated, taken cold and in moderation. Every thing that has a tendency to increase the hæmorrhagic secretion ought to be carefully avoided. By degrees gentle exercise is to be permitted, such as sailing, or riding in an easy carriage on smooth roads. The patient is carefully to abstain from all the circumstances which have been enumerated under the head of exciting causes. The patient is to be nourished by a light digestible diet. By attention to these particulars, we will generally succeed in preventing a return of the disease.

